Liverpool Produce Market.

pers-limited anightly advanced.

Sching deing in Tax and Turpraving.

Meto' Strutts at 40 464/3.

Term sold at 41464/6 for common and was solde; an'es of 4,000 rose Carolina sold at 25/, to arrive.

to A little business at previous prices.

ser's firm, with an eyeward todancy, and a large business didag,
grings Covers 419 644;
in Manchester has decited slightly.

Havre Markets Wein-risy, Aug. 1

row during the week, 4.000 hales, with a firm murket, 05,000 bales. The sales to day were 250 bales, and a chade lower. In Banapeturya large business has firm prices. Floors 40 francs in bond. Rick un-

London Money Murket.

In American Stocks and Railroad Bonds a moderate business is been due at provious erices. United States Bonds 1800, 114-2011; United States Stock 1807-08, 1102-111; Maryland Fives, 87-280; Kein locky Sixes, 1809-70, 108-2109.

Owing to the lateness of the hour and the slow working of the telegraphs, our report is incomplete, but full details of the Commercial News, &n will appear in our next issue.

INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

A very respectable meeting was held last evening at the Chinese Assembly Rooms. No. 529 Broadway.

Mr. Rose, the Secretary of the Independent Democratio
General Committee read the call of the meeting.

Mr. D. D. F. Marshall was called to the chair, and G. W.

Rose and E. A Stansbary appointed secretaries. In taking the chair Mr. Marshall said he felt much prouder of the bonor just conferred than to preside over any meeting of the Prosinvery Democracy of Tammany Hall. He the explained the object of the meeting to be to appoint Dele gates to the State Convention of the Free Soil Democracy

gales to the State Convention of the Free Soil Democracy to be held at Syraouse, Aug. 31.

It was then moved to go into an election of sixteen Delegates from the City of New York to the State Convention, to be chosen by open nomination, whereupon the meeting arrived at the following result:

Delegates—John Jay, Dr. Alonzo S. Ball John P. Hale, Dr. Thomas Ritter, C. B. Le Baron, Micorco B. Bryant, George W. Rose, Joshua Leavitt, Dennis Harris, Rev. Dr. J.W. C. Pennington, Dr. J. E. Snodgrass, J. B. Taft, William B. Smith, Charles R. Miller, Charles Sholey, and J.

Resolutions but this was not very generally approved, and the Delegates go uninstructed.

At this stage of the meeting the Chairman remarked that he was glad to find present a distinguished friend of the Free Democratic cause, who has come among us from a bard and well fought field in the South (Dr. Stodgrass), from whom, tellet sure, those present would be gratified to hear a word.

to hear a word.

Calls for Dr Snodgrass were then made, and that gentleman responded briefly and in substance as follows: He would be guilty of interiog a downright untruth were he to say that the flattering cale, and the reception just given were not grateful to his feelings. The evidence of their appreciation and sympathy was the more grateful to his heart, because so seldem received where he had been heretotore battling in the good cause. There he never expected sympathy. That was out of the question life was very lineky, of late, to get opposition instead of sympathy. This meeting might be deemed small, and certainly it was small for the population of New Yerk. Yet us numbers and spirit were chearing indications of the time; and, had they encountered the Southern experience in this respect, they would feel grateful that they were par mitted to meet at all as a third party. At this Free Soll meetings which he was accustomed to attend in Baltimore and other parts of Maryland, when cavassing for the Hale ficket, the chief consolation-he had, was in being able to remitted the members of the old parties, when they ridiculed the size of the meetings, that he had taken par in some called by the venerable Whig party, in Coonskin and hard cider times, where a Chairman, a Scoretary, and one person more to make the motions, had done up the business of a "large and respectable meeting," (laughter) while the Free Democratic meetings hever were quite as simily strended as that!

For the appointment conferred on him as a delegate to the Syracure Convection he would return his thanks, though they would please bear in mind that he responsibility of it was on themselves, after what he had took them of his reluctance, as new comer, to assume such a trust. But he had designed to attend the Convention, at any rate, with a desire to make the acquaintance of various noble to be able to do so.

Dr Snodgrass concluded by sgain assuring the meeting to her a word.

Calls for Dr Snodgrass were then made, and that gen

be able to do so.

Dr Snodgrass concluded by sgain assuring the meeting of the continuation of his deep sympathy with the prince ples of truth and righteousness, which he believed to compose the Free Democratic platform, and his readiness to continue the great battle against despotism and group Dr. Snodgrass's speech was well received and he sat down

Sendgras's speech was well received and he sat down amid warm applause.

John Jay, Esq. was glad in being present on this occasion, and aithough it would subject him to some personal inconvenience to go to Syraeuse, he would attend. Compared with some of the Laberty party meetings a few years age, this was not a small meeting. It reminded him of the meetings of their Revolutionary ancestors. [Cheers] meetings of their Revolutionary ancestors. [Cheers Not long ago the Castle Garden Committee had resolved to

meetings of their Revolutionary ancestors. [Cheers] Not long age the Castle Garden Committee had resolved to put an end to agitation, and the politicians at Baltimore last year passed similar resolutions, and supposed in doing so that they had given a quietus to "Abolitionism". The Free Soil cause never looked brighter than to-day. The "Union Safety" politicians who had predicted the annihilation of Free Soilism had been politically shelved. The American opponents of Slavery were guinting sympathy throughout Christendom, and in Europe had the prayers of the triends of Liberty in every nation. Unde Tom's Cabin was accomplishing great good at home and abroad At the National Theater, the Bowery Boys were learning the true principles of the Free Democracy in the drama of Uncle Tom now playing there so many nights in succession to crowde dhouses. He was proud of the honor that had been conferred upon him by the meeting, and trusted New York thy would be fully represented at the State Convention by the delegates or substitutes.

E. A. Stansbury, Eq., late editor of Burlington (Vt.) Courier, now of this city, next addressed the meeting. He said he had been for some time out of politics, but he responded cordially to the call which had issued for a reorganization of the Free Democracy of the City for the City and State elections. He came from a State, where they had long been battling against the Slavecoracy parties. He had been educated a Why, and his Quaker and had early instilled into his mind the principles of Anti-Savery. He was happy to see so large and respectable a meeting, and confessed it exceeded his expectations. This shows to the members of the defunct Casile Garden Committee that the cause of Liberty is not dead, but onward. As Mr. Jay (with his proud line of revolutionary ancestry) remarked, the cause of Liberty is not dead, but onward as Mr. Jay (with his proud line of revolutionary ancestry) remarked, the cause of Liberty is not dead, but onward as Mr. Jay (with his proud line of revolutionary ancestry was read Mrs. Stowe's book, Uncle Tom's Cabin, was revo-lutionizing public opinion and effecting great good in vari-cus ways. The friends of Aut's Slavery had also effective supporters in the other political organizations, and he need only refer to Wm. H. Seward, [oheers] Wm. Lloyd Garr-son, (one of the pleneers in the cause of Aut's Slavery,) and The Escaring Post. Free Sediers can do justice to such friends without approving their political ultraism. Mr. Stansbury met with much applause.

in behalf of the Free Democracy of that State, that Gen Henry Wilson, that able and true friend of Freedum, will

thenry whiteh, that asie and true triend of resedum, be the nest Geverner of Massachusetts. [Applause] The Chairman was sutherized to say that John P. Hals would so ely be present at the State Convention, and that Senator Chass, of Ohio, would also be there. The meeting then returned its thanks to the representa-tives of the press and after transacting some private busi-ness, it adjourned to ressemble at the call of the offi-cers, in a ratification meeting.

MUSIC

Julilen's First Grent Promenade Concert at Castle Garden last night. Carden last night.

The arrival of M. Julli 8 forms an er. in musical art in this country. His is emphatically a superior mind—he is a man not only of talent but of genius. He has the qualities, intellectual and physical which fit him for his post. Of a square built solid frame, made to endure fafigue; with a muscular arm, that can work like a steam ergine; possessed of indomitable will and unblenching with the skill of a leader, of that class of mind which can magnetize and direct other; a thoroughly sai entific musician, bred up in the lore of the schools under Cherubini; with a broad and genial lyrical philosophy, that makes him put all compositions into a crucible and judge them without the names of composes or the pretentions of mere classification; imbued with the bold, strong and, at times, necessarily baughty nature of a progressist and reformer, and hence looking on what has been done as the basis for addition, if not improvement, he stands fitly the representative of advancing art.—a musical director eati led to guide, sway, and triumph. If he play quadrilles, it is because a man of genius can put his genius into a quadrille as well as into a mass or symphony, and a great quadrille has words, such is the quality of genius, that the soul may shine in the narrowest limits and show itself to be divine. Wa claim all this for M. Jullien. We claim for him a profound equaintance with musical composition as a science: a knowledge of instrumentation as rare as special, leaving nothing unstudied in that department; and a power of command that would make itself felt in any other depart.

ment where pure intellect and high will are demanded.

The name of Jullien has long been familiar to American

amateurs of music as the master pirit, who, above all others, has succeeded in combining great masses of orches tral performers, and presenting through them to the Lor don and Paris public the masterpieces of all styles and schools, with such splended and varied effects, as to attract nightly, for a long series of years, admiring crowds, and prove the possibility of educating whole communities to the comprehension of the beauties as well of instrumental as of vocal music. His concerts have every where been monster concerts. He produces great effects by ments, monster drums, monster ophicleides, monster cym bals. For these innovations, and for the apparently extrav agent gesticulation with which he directed his crohestra. the London | ress at first denounced him as " a charlatan and "a mountebank;" but he lived down their sneers. conquered their prejudices, and resped a harvest of glory and guiness. He showed the effects of his great instrument to be legitimate, and as suitable in combination with his hundreds of instruments as they would have been out ϕ_i place in a chamber concert, and he proved that the ges. res and actions of a mercurial Frenchman, though seemugly outlandish to the phlegmatic Englishman, possessed magnetism, under the influence of which a hundred artists are forced to give together any musical phrase with a unanimity of sentiment and precision of time that seem lit-tle short of miraculous. In fact, to direct a great orobestra as Julien does, a man must be all eyes and ears. Every note of tens of the usands played must be heard and judged by him, and come forth pure. He must know as much of the resources of each instrument as he that plays it, and more in its relations and proportions with other instea ments. Argus and Briareus, all in one must be prove. I Bustrate to the unmusical reader, or to the musical reader who has never given a thought to the subject, the power with which a great conductor controls his orchestra, and the ability of the musical ear to individuate each one of a mass of rapidly uttered musical sounds, let him call to mind the sound he has often heard emitted by the locomotive engine at starting caused by the abrupt emission of waste steam up the chimney, and technically called "the cough." Dr. Lardner, when recently commenting upon the speed of seventy miles per hour attained on the Great Western Railroad of England, remarked, that at that rate of speed, the engine "coughed" twenty times in a second a number impossible for the ear to separate and distinguish.

Now, under the direction of a great leader, we have heard forty violins in the coda of an overture firm'y attack a passage of groups of eight notes, and with lightning like as idity play them perfectly together, as if by one instru. ment, each note being most distinctly appreciable by the ear. The effect on the audience was electrical, exciting to the last degree. Happening to have a watch in hand at the moment, we calculated the speed of the players, and ound, for twenty seconds, three groups or twenty-four ctes a second were played by each. Thus, in each secand, they played nine hundred and sixty notes, and in the ewenty seconds, or one third of a minute, eighteen thou sand two hundred notes, and had a single one of the notes been misplayed, a highly cultivated and naturally susceptible musical ear would have discovered and been

The treatment Julien at first met at the hands of the London press was similar to that awarded to all other in novators, the musical critics there being a set of old fogies, who denounce everything new as not being formed "for " classical" models. As il takes, a critics, the verdict of two generations to set the seal of classicality upon works now produced, it may be that the novelties and not the imitations of this day will, fifty years hence, be classical. We used, in this country, to take ou-opinions on musical matters at second hand from the L in den jeurnals; but happily a better era has arrived, and we hink and judge for ourselves. The ideas of the London critics are, however, beginning to improve: they now adnit that the works of Bellini and Donnizetti have some light merits, and may continue popular yet a little longer. This is decidedly a concession; for we remember, when Rellini's and Donizetti's operas were first presented at the London Opera house, the management was denounced for setting aside Cimarosa's, Mozart's and Rossini's to give them place. The Times, The Post, The Chronicle, the dailies and the weeklies, all joined in the chorus. La Somnambula was pronounced, by the musical editor of The Meraing Chronicle—who, by the way, was Hogarth, a distinguished oracle, and author of a standard dictionary of music and biography of musicians—as a work destitute of merit, filmsy trash, unworthy a place on the Lon don boards, and—most amusing of all—a work without originality, being an initation of Rossini. Notwithstand ing the critics, Julien found favor with the public success without parallel was his. He given, in London, Paris and various other Eu ropean cities no less than three thousand concerts, mostly uster concerts to menster sudiences. Each onof his concerts is a music lesson of the first order, and no less than six millions of auditors have already profited by them. He has done more to cultivate the taste of the masses, by affording the best music at the cheapest possible cost, than any other living man, and we therefore look with particular interest upon his present undertaking. The presentation of orchestral music alone at concerts in this city has never yet been pecuniarily a successful enterprise—the public taste seemingly not being educated up to the point of rightly appreciating and enjoying it. If Jullien overcomes this obstacle and succeeds in improving the public taste up to the point of appreciating and rewarding is efforts it will be no less a source of gratification to himself than to all connoisseurs.

Mr. Tait, another of the Delegates, followed Mr. Stansbury. He had come to the City from Western New York, where Anti-Slaverymen were quite numerous, without distinction of politics. This meeting evineed that New-York was no Sedom or Geomorrah, for he saw the faces of more than ten housest man before him. Western New York sends to Congress that great and good man, Gerrif Snith, the greatest man whe ever lived [Applanes.] He ound give expression to his admiration of this noble, whole souled man, whom he said, he was well acquainted with personally. He then gave an aneedote of the interview Mr. Smith had with his nurse at Mexico, Oswego Co., to show the humane feelings of the man. He was rejoiced at the large attendance, and at the progress of the principles of Free Soil in this great City. Unde Toms Cabin was also working great good as dramatized at the National Theater. He said it did his heart good to see the masses nightly weeping over this play at the National, as it was association that this stern class of men ever weeped. As he had taken up his residence here he west ever propared to do battle for the Free Democratic canase.

Dr. Ball was then chosen Treasurer of the Free Democratic canase.

Mr. Stansbury, at the request of the Chair, reported the progress of the Free Soil cause in New England. In New Hampshire, Fierce's own State, the Anti-Slavery cause is gaining greater strength than ever before, and were it not for a most unheard of and infamous Gerrymander, the Free Soil party would have two Representatives in the next Congress; as it is, all three of the Members are rabid flumkers. This Gerrymander, he said, would recoil upon its authors. In good old Massachusetts, the very name of which State made his heart, and that of every Free Soiler, warm, are a powerful and thoroughly organised body of men, who are represented in the United States Sanate by that noble man and lover of Laiversal Freedom, Charles Summer. [Cheets.] He was authorized to say, officially,

numbered ninety seven performers, as follow: 3 fintes, flageolet, 2 clarionets, 2 oboes, 2 basecons, 3 trumpets, cornets, 4 borns, 4 trombones, 2 ophecleides, 3 snar drums, 1 bass drum, 1 psir cymbals, 2 pairs kettie drums, 17 first violins, 16 second violins, 10 violes, 10 violincellos and 11 double basses. Of these, twenty-five were brough by M. Jullien from Europe and the remainder engaged here. A finer body of performers it would have been diffi-cult to get together anywhere.

Julien took hu place promptly at the hour designated for commencing, and after the rounds of applause that greete him had subsided, commenced the overture to Der Freischutz. It was admirably played and greatly applauded. Then followed one of Jullien's brilliant quadrilles, The Standard Bearer. Next came the "Allegro" and storm movement of Beethoven's Pastoral Symphony. Never ha it been so gloriously given before. The magnificent chro. matic runs depicting the storm, the return of calm and sun shine portrayed by the object and flutes, and the exquisite diminmendo, closing the movement like the faintest breathing of a zephyr, were incomparable evidences of the still of the artists and the conductor.

Madame Anna Zerr, in Mozart's celebrated air from It Flauto Magico, displayed a voice of remarkable registerextending up to D. E. F and G; but not very just in intonation nor faultiess in method. It was an exhibition of ma-sical pyrotechny, the effect being momentarily dazzling, but not memorable. After Madame Z-rr's song came a lovely waltz by Julien. "The Prima Donna" Tae the me a beautifu waitz by duffer. The remainder the cornet by Herr Kaonig, the greatest performer living. Never have we heard such a tope and such expression as Komig produces from this in. strument. The audience were enraptured and gave vent to their enthusiasm in tremendous bursts of appliance to be a master of his art. A passage for the victius played forte and then pianissimo, was of exquisite beauty and miraculously well performed. So too a splendid chroms: tia passage, ascending and descending by all the instru-ments. At the late hour at which we write it is impossible to speak critically of all the pieces performed. We cannot omit, however, to mention our old favorite, Batteici, who met with an enthusiastic reception, played as he used to play and was encored. Bottesini, by common con sent of all nusicians, is considered the double bass player of the world. He has no rival. A solo on the fluts by Reimart, one of the artists who accompany Julien, was a great performance. His tone and execution are superior by Hughes on the ophicsice. Lavigne on the obose, While on the dariot, and Collines on the figure on the obose, While on the dariot, and Collines on the figure. All of these are evidently artists of the first rank. Julien's "English Quadrille" and his arrangement of sits from Les Hughenous' are magnificent specimens of composition. In the former, the nomical rendering by the visuous of a passage in the old English duty, "The King of the Capribal Islands," conversed the audience with laughter. They insisted on stopping the prigress of the pieces to have the passage repeated. The scarce movement of Mendels sohn's A. minor symphoty was admirably rendered, and the concert concluded wite a rollinking set of Irisi Quadrilles, composed by Julien. The long continued appliance at the finale showed the audience to be thoroughly delighted with the entertainnent.

ghted with the entertainment. Such was the first night of the world-celebrated Juliisn Such was the first night of the world-colebrated Jullian and his cospany. It has certainly indoctrinated the Amarican people into the nature of a magnificant orchaestra, magnificantly led. It has placed before them such match less players as Kunig. Reickert, Lavigue, Wulls, Colliner, Bottesmi and their worthy any liarses, it has revedled their splendid rescurces in every proprint, from the sold to the simultaneously performing whole. It must oppulative material art. It must clevate its standard. It must mease the morals and manners of the people. While they sear to enjoy such music they will not seek the mere animal excitement of intemperature, they will not grow worse but better. We ask on various reasons, artistic and moral, the fullest attention to the concerts of Jullian. Thay are un quisied in their character. They give the best and most varied music, performed by the greatest artists in the world. Nothing more of its kind could be asked or en

most varied music, performed by the greatest artists in the world. Nothing more of its kind could be asked or enjoyed. They must succeed triumphantly if our claim; to a feve of music are well based and we really require great works is the best of their class, whether sonnets or epins. The cornerts will be continued every evening, and every evening the programme will be changed. It will always include an overture, two movements of a symphony, an operating per powers, two instruments solos, one of Julien's sets of quadrilles, two songs by Madame Zerr, and a variety of waltace, polkas, etc.—a nightly banquet with a variety of waltzes, polkas, etc.—a nightly hanquet with bill of fare ample enough for every taste.

LATER FROM

SOUTH AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA. ARRIVAL OF THE GEORGIA.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER QUITO.

ARRIVAL OF THE UNCLE SAM AT PANAMA.

The U. S. M. steamer Georgia, Thos. A. Budd, Esq. Com., arrived, bringing the U. S. mails of Aug. 1 from California, 250 passengers, and \$1,300,000 treasure on freight. The Georgia left Aspinwall on the evening of Aug. 19, at 10 P. M.

There was nothing of interest transpiring on the Isthmus. The health is better this summer than it has ever been known before, and Aspin wall is quite flourishing. On the 24th, Timothy Mason, of New-York, died at sea-

The news from California has been anticipated by the ar rival of the Northern Light from San Juan last week. We are indebted to the Purser of the Georgia and Messrs. Berford & Co. for the prempt delivery of packages and

letters.

The following is the specie dist of the Georgia:

Mains & Co. \$115,450 Thos Watson & Sons. \$16,800 American Exchainge Bank. 400,000 W. S. Hope & Sons. 1,850 American Exchainge Bank. 400,000 W. S. Hope & Sons. 1,850 American Exchainge Bank. 400,000 G. Rosantosck. 5,220 D. Sons. 5,200 D. Sons. 5,200 D. Sons. 5,200 D. Sons. 7,200 Pers. Maison. 1,231 M. Fulda. 1,241 has. H. Camming Sp. 2,321 M. Hope Sp. 2,322 M. Ho

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Panama Star of the 18th inst. has the following in-Arrival of the Uncle Sam-Latest from Valparaiso-

Arrival of the Uncle Sam-Latest from Valparaiso-Loss of the Steamer Quite, &c.

The unrivaled steamer Uncle Sam, Capt Mills made her appearance in our harbor yesterday, in the unprecedented time of pity-seem days since she sailed from New York, having outstrapped, in point of speed, every vessel that has preceded her. She sailed from New York June 20, and anchored in this port at a chock yesterday evening.

We are under many obligations to Purser J. A Buckman for the following interesting memoranda.

The Independent Opposition Line's Steamer Uncle Sam, left New York on the 20th of June at 6 o'clock & M., bound for San Francisco via Rio de Jameiro, Valparaiso and Panama. Creased the Equator in lon. 18-19 on the 4th of July, and strived at Rio on the 10th, (having made the passage liasde of tweaty days), at which place we took in coal and left on the 17th for Valparaiso via Straits of Magellan Encountered that weather in the Straits. It snowed or rained most of the time which caused us considerable delay, as it was impossible to run more than ten hours a day.

Incomnered that weather in the Strain. It showed or ramed nost of the time which caused us considerable delay, as it was impossible to run more than ten hours a day, on account of storm and darkness.

On the firth of July, was boarded by the captain of the brig leabellying at Port Famine, at which place she had put in far water. The leabel is owned by Ludy Frankin, and bound to Bebring's Straits in search of Sr John Frankin, and bound to Bebring's Straits in search of Sr John Frankin, and bound to the fit we gave a collation on beard to Site Hayes, Herr Mengis, Sr. Beabrell, and about two hundred citizens of Valparaiso, which passed off very happily. Mass Hayes has been giving concerts there with great success on the evening of the 6th she gave has farewell concert on which occasion she was presented with a spisnful dismond bracelet, valued at \$1,024. She was to leave Valparaiso on the 8th for Santiago, thence to Lima. The Sam left Valparaiso on the 17th at a colock P. M., having made at this place on the 17th at a colock P. M., having made the passage from New Y ork in 56 days and 23 hours, including 12 days detection at Rio and Valparaiso. She has thus made the trip in 44 days and 21 hours running time, and the quickest on 'scord from port to port.

We are indebted, to the Purser for Valparaiso nappers to

and the quickest on record from port to port.

We are indebted to the Furser for Varparaiso papers to

From The Reporter of the 30th ult. we extract the following particulars of the loss of the British Parific Steam Savigation Company's fine new from mail steamer Quito. Loss of the P.S.N. On a steamer Quito did not make her appearance on the appointed day, the loth inst., and every other day of her delay increased the alarm, and the public had sufficient cause to be afraid of some accident having happened to her, as within the last eight years these steamers have arrived and sailed with the greatest regalianty. It would be tiresome to the public to take up again at this late period all the conjectures made as to the possible cause of her non-arrival; suffices it to say that for some days track was paralyzed, and the conversation of the commercial or munurity was entirely confined to this subject.

Many who had triends and relatives on bound were not unally in a state of uncertainty and fear, and Valpera so apported very dull without the arrival of the mail. The forevenie all intended to dispatch the war at a new Canader, but she could not be go ready for sailing so soon.

It was then solicited by some to send the steamer Nueva Granadam far as Callao, but the agent of the company having no orders to that effect, and being under contract with the Government to dispatch had steamer on the 3d of each mouth to the South, it was not carried into effect. So things remained until the 20th, when a telegraphic dispatch came from Santisgo stating that the Quito had got upon a rock near Hunsson passengers and part of the silver saved. Next morning Mr. Lambett's small screw sceamer Firefly arrived with the mail bags in a wet state, and brought particulars of the wreck, and we, in consequence, destroat the publication of our paper to the present data, there being no other steamer to take the mail.

The Quito was railing on the night of the 10th inst. It miss from Hunsson, when she situed an expected of one her bottem immediately. The letter bags and specie were then descharged with regularity. Of the arst all were saved, but

tsin of the Quite wrote to the Agency that only Don Cru Tobar was drewned, who had brought with him about to

Tobar was drewned, who had brought with him about 100 doublooms.

The Birtish bark Fortune arrived at Valparaise on the 5th ult, from Sidney in 45 days. She brings no news of any importance. The state of the market had undergone little or no alteration. Flour was selling at 120 per tun in Sidney. The news from the mines continues favorable.

The Hamburg bark Johannes Christoph, from Mazalan, put into Valparaise on the 5th July, making water.

The British bark Acacla arrived at Valparaise on the 7th having on board the crew of the French bark Robert Surceuf, which latter vessel she left near Cape Horn. The Surceuf satled from Francis for San Francisco, encountered heavy gales near Cape Horn, where she lost her mastes and sprang a leak making water so fast that the crew were obliged to leave the vessel, and save themselves in boats. Bark Avoca, Crowner, master, 13s days from Cardid, having been wind bound 28 days in the Stratts of Conception drove in with westerly gales, fore all, top sail, and main spencer split and maken boom carried away—June 1.

June 3.—The U. N. S. bark Fredonia, Asa Wright, mas-

Saw several vessels during the gas, and supposed to have got into the Straits of Magelian.

The Helpinn bark Josephine spoke, in lat, 20 30 S., lon, 7-10, the American stip Lenisa, from New-York, bound for San Francisco intends putting into Caino for water. The Chile bark Eduardo, Martinez, reports the Chile bark Nieves Martinez, having been lost, entering the port of Annud. Her crew was saved, but the cargo is a total bark nieves.

The same vessel reports the loss of a British vessel at the scuth of Chilos. in 2000 feet water, cargo, tallow. The rew saved themselves in a launch, and the captum is ex-sected in the Nucru Granada. [Reporter, Chilk.—The Executive and Congress are realously em-

Child.—The executive and congress are sectoristy em-ployed, working out plans for the improvement of the country and the development of its resources. We par-ticularly notice the project for suppressing the time sys-tem, which weighs heavily and unequally on the working agriculturist, and substituting another tax stion, lighter in actividual amount but more extensive in range, tending thereby to augment the discal revenue, and yet not so on to the contributor as the present. The country is stall is in a most tranquil state, the principal cause of plaint being on account of the unusually dry winter. In promises a sensible deficiency in the forthcoming

CHILI, BOLIVIA, &c.

The Panawa Herald of the 6th inst., says Yesterday morning the P. S. N. Co.'s steamer Bogota, Capt. Alexander Strathan, arrived in our port about 10 o'clock. She brings about ifficen passengers, and \$140,000

o clock. She brings about litteen passengers, and \$1,0,000 in species.

The only news we have from Chill is contained in the Issue Conservis of the 25th, from which we learn that the British bark Acacia, from Hartlepool, arrived at Valparatio, baving on board the crew of the French bark Root. Served, bound to California, and lost off Cape Horn.

From Bolivia we learn that Belza has appointed Sr. Aguirre Secretary for Foreign Affairs, is place, of Sr. Bustille, who has resigned.

The Lema papers contain no news of any importance relative to the Bodivian question, and do not note the progress of the war, or give any information of interest.

A copy of a declaration of certain inbabitants of Bodivia giving their reasons for opposing Beizu, and calling upon other nations to witness the justice of their course, is published, but it bears no signatures.

civing their reasons for opposing other nations to witness the justice of their course, is published, but it bears no signatures.

Sr. Loustannau, late Feruvian Consul in this city, has been nominated by the Government Consul-General in some

Spain.

The Estandarte Peruane, in noticing the errors in some The Estandarte Forume, in nothing the errors in some figures lately published relative to the quality and duration of the Guano deposits, says, that according to the report made by Sr. Vills, in 1842, that the deposits en three blands was then calculated to be to 522,280 that or 28,285, 571 thus on the large island, but 1,720,720 on the two small ones; assuming the consumption to be 200, 00 thus a year, valued at 82 a tim, it would produce a revenue of a year, valued as a large produce a revenue of six millions of deliars a year, or \$17,000 a day, and require about 160 years for its total consumption.

We find no torther tems of news in our Lima files, and our private letters into rm us that there is nothing of importance stirring there, either in political or commercial

ECUADOR.

The Panama Star says:

President Urbina was about to leave Equador for Peru, ostensibly to recover his health, but in reality, it is said, on eccount of the difficulties in his Government.

Captain-General Robles, it is reported, was endeavoring to raise a revolution in the country, in order to throw Urbina out of the Presidency, and get himself elected.

It was expected that a general outbreak would take place before long.

place before long.

General Illingworth died in Gusyquil in the latter ent of July. He was highly esteemed in New Granada, and his death is much regretted.

COSTA RICA.

We have advices from Punta Arenas to the 20th ultimo, usiness was very dull there, and great difficulty experi-nced in procuring cargoes. Coffee was selling at 510 per quintal, and other produce

Codee was sening at the properties.

The Government of Costa Rica had it in contemplation to close the Port of Punta Arenas, and establish another in its stead at a more northerly point, as being more convenient for the commerce of the Republic. The project met with considerable opposition, and it is doubtful whether it will be carried out.

It is thought that the inconvenience arising from such a change would exceed the advantages derivable from it.

[Panana Stat.

AUSTRALIA.

The Panama Herald of the 6th inst. has the following interesting intelligence from Australia :

To the kindress of our correspondent in the Lima we are indebted for Melbourne papers, The Argus to the 18th of May, brought by the ship Malabar. Capt. Fresham, being one mouth later intelligence from there than that previous ly published.
The Australian Royal Mail Steam Company's steamer

The Australian Royal Mail Steam Company's steamer Adelaide, arrived at Adelaide on the 4th May, 147 days from London and 120 from Plymouth. The papers contain many letters from the passengers, complaining of the miserable qualities of the vessel and the many misfortanes they net with on their voyage. Scarcely were they at sea a day before the cable was found anole deep in water from leakage at the hawse holes. On the 6th of January, when in the Bay of Bicay, a fire broke out about 1 o clock in the morning, owing to spontaneous combustion among the coal. By dint of hard work on the part of the passengers and crew it was put out, but again broke out, and was not finally subdued for two days. A detention of seventeen days and a half took place at St. Vincent, owing to there being no coals there.

days and a half took place at St. Vincent, owing to there being no coals there.

Having started again on the 3d of February, on the 10th a boy fell overboard and was drowned, on the 18th one of the engineers died. Finding the coal insufficient to take then to the Cape, they bore up for St. Helena, which was found on the 20th, after two days search. Here, owing to the want of coal and the necessity of taking in green wood, a further delay of twenty days took place, and at last upon the 28th of March, the unfurturate steamer arrived at Capetown. Here they found two sating vessels from England, one of which had made the passage out in 31 days, and the other had salled two months after them.

After a belay of 27e days another start was made for

After a delay of fire days another stort was made for Albany, King George's Island. Again the vessel caught fire, and the steam-pump and passengers had to be kept contantly at work to keep her after, the leah having considerably increased. After four days delay another start was made, and inally, on the 4th May, she reached Adelaide.

Adelaide.

A strong feeling seems to be arising that the public lands should be opened, or as the papers call it, "unlocked." We notice that land has lately been sold near the port of Murray, in South Australia, at £105 cs. 8d. per acre (8526 40) and country land at an average of \$7 per acre.

The police and the people came into a collision at Castlemaine on the 14th of May, owing to difficulties arising out of the secret selfing of liquor. Late at night the

police, under Sub-Inspector Christian, marched to the house or tent of a boarding house keeper, named MoNahon, where forty two persons were lodging; the house was searched, and a keep of home bewered been only found, and McMahon arrested; the tent was pulled down, and sabee quently three others, leaving over one hundred persons houseless.

A public meeting was held the next day, attended by all the residents, flev. Mr. Jackson in the chair. Some lithes residents, flev. Mr. Jackson in the chair. Some lithes the public meeting was held the next day, attended by all the residents, flev. Mr. Jackson in the chair. Some lithes the public meeting was held the next day, attended by the public meeting was held the next day, attended by all the residents, flev. Mr. Jackson in the chair. Some lithes the people to demand redress from the four hours in advance of publication. You will notice that two Cemeteries are not yet heard from. The others in advance of publication. You will notice that two Cemeteries are not yet heard from. The others in advance of the people will notice that two Cemeteries are not yet heard from. The others in advance of the policies and close the respect up to about two hundred and eighty-five.

Among the deaths reported this morning, are: formerly of Philadelphia: L. C. Asbrand, from of the meeting is "of one mind and heart," and declare that the meeting is "of one mind and heart," and declare that the meeting is "of one mind and heart," and declare it the meeting is "of one mind and heart," and declare it the meeting is "of one mind and heart," and declare it the meeting is "of one mind and heart," and declare it the meeting is "of one mind and heart," and declare it the meeting is "of one mind and heart," and declare it the meeting is "of one mind and heart," and declared that they were transpet of the meeting is "of one mind and heart," and declared the meeting is "of one mind and heart," and declared the meeting is "of one mind and heart," and declared the meeting is "of one mind and heart," a

"sek it, but to demand it, or take that indemnity to which "a vicious and corrupt Government rendered themselves "liable." A subscription was opened to defray the expenses of the Commissioners, and several persons put down their names at £200 to £50.

April 25—The ship William, from San Francisco, anchored off the North Head (Anchiand, New Zealand). She was 72 days out. On the 9th of March encountered a severe gale off the Fee jee Islands that carried away all her sails, leaving her disabled, in which state she fortunately passed through the dangerous mavigation among the islands. All her passengers were in good health.

From various grid circulars we learn that in the Mei-

islands. All her passengers were in good health.

From various gold circulars we learn that in the Melbourne district the yield is satisfactory, and prices varying from 7%s, 9d. to 7%s. A party of five men accumulated during 5 mostles 14,402 ounces. The total amount of gold chipped from Melbourne during the present year to May 14th was 780,121 ounces, or 32 tuns, 10 cwt., 0 qrs., 10 fb., and 1 oz. which at £2,775 per ounce, amounts to £2,925, 432, or about \$1,007,253.

From Geelong the reports state the diggers to be very unretiled moving constantly from place to place. New placers are being daily discovered. On the Ocean slates washing has been successfully introduced. The buying price is 7cs, but is expected to fall.

The Hobast Town Circular says that Victoria gold is in

rice is 768, but is expected to tall

The Hobust Town Circular says that Victoria gold is in
rest demand at 768. Fingal gold 708. Freight to London

ld. V ounce.
The produce and commercial markets are higher than at The produce and commercial markets are higher than at the period of our last advices.

Melbourne.—Fine Flour 2.30 to 2.32; Hay 2.30 P tm., Butter 2s. P. B.: Potatoes 17a to 20s. P. cwt. Codies scarce, and prices advancing; Pholies and Oi men's Storas in demand, bottled Beer sought for, and commands high rates, Port Wine inquired for, and Sherry in fair request strong Boots and Shoes in good demand, and move off at high prices. Blankets, Hosiery and winter Goods sell freely

at high rates. Geelehg.—Flour £35, P tun hay, £25 to £27. P tun cals £6 to £7 \$\psi\$ tun.

Hobart Town.—Flour £57; hay £18; potatoes 14s. \$\psi\$

Adelaide.-Flour £27; hay £6 to £5 10s; potatoes 10s. ♥ cwt.

The Argus arges strongly the formation of a society to assist the destitute immigrants, and to provide relist in many of the heart-rending cases that it daily brings before

many of the heart-rending cases that it daily orings octore public notice.

In Geelong a quantity of spurious gold has been offered for salt—it is of a good color, but round shaped and brittle.

By a return from the Convict Department, it appears that 1,731 convicts arrived in the colony from June 20th, 1852, to January 31st, 1853.

The steamer Monumental City sailed from Melbourns on the 12th of May for Sydney.

The correspondent of The Geelong Advertiser, writing from Forest Creek, says that the diggers are so postered with mice that cats are freely quoted at 20th a head. A Mr. Hiethcock guarantees £1 per head for a cart load of them.

them. We notice that some of the local papers hold very signit band larguage, which, as an index of the feeling of the people, is worthy of the serious attention of the home lovernment, if there he any truth in the old sysing that conting events cast their shadows before them." The Belfast Gazette, speaking of the vast immigration, has the

Beinst Gazette, speaking of the vast immeration, has the tolowing pressage:

In the United States such an influx would be of little moment, the vast mass would drain off late the country, and quickly turn to profitable and useful members of society, while here they are doomed to remain, couped by the treat which they cannot except, till postilence and starvation are by their means spread through the land. And for THE MARKETS -The following extracts from the market

This Market's.—Ine following extracts from the market reports well give some idea of the activity of business. The Sydney report of April 29 says:

The leavy arrivals in mode and immigrants from day to day, and the arrivals of the last two modes and immigrants from day to day, and the arrivals of the last two from London, laverpool and Greeneck, have brought are number of passengers and goods. Of the laster we stop in many years. New of the importers had not to sell of any disection, and the trade were also nearly cleared. The well-asserted cargoes the market had the trade were also nearly cleared. The well-asserted cargoes the first had to be a mind of the day of the control of the cont

ch, and the trade were also hearly desired, we arrived will go into consumption on being isinded, as as in want of every article.

The Meilbourne Price Current of May 7, adds: Gaoctanus of all kinds are in great demand.

The great demand for Tissue still continues all import it full prices, the market having an upwart tendency.

Lands.—Under this head The Argus says:

sed to country work and to horse sho

Landers on the roads, 10/ per day, with tent accummodations.

Seamen, for London, for the run home.

Seamen in Callan.

Consting, per month.

FENALE SERVANTS.

Thorough servents, per numum. Housemarks, do. 30 to 6
Normands, do. 30 to 6
Normands, do. 30 to 2
Cocks, 60. 15
To cases where rations are supplied, they consist of 10 its floor, 10
Its meat, 2 lb, segar, 1 its tea, weakly, such person, with salt, for
tequired. These rations are generally found to be more than an

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

Correspondence of the N. T. Tribune.

Mr. Goodrich, a Superintendent, was called this morning (Mr. Brady, the witness on the stand at the time the Court adjourned on Saturday, being absent) to testify as to the number of times the Commissioner visited his section during the year 1852. He testified that he visited it but once, and that was before the season of navigation commenced. He also testified that there was construction work going on that year. The witness knew nothing of any public notice ever being given by the Commissioner of his intention to visit his section. He never saw anything of the kind.

Commissioner of his intention to visit his section. He never saw anything of the kind,
Gov. Bouck, who had for many years been a Canal Commissioner, was called to correct an error made by Mr. Follett, who testified that it had been the practice of the Commissioners to disregard the lowest bidders because they generally failed to perform their contracts, no matter how good their sureties were. The Governor knew nothing of such a practice, but did know the contrary to be the case during his extensions. be the case during his experience. Whenever the se-curity was adequate, and the contractor satisfactory, it was generally the practice of the Commissioners to award the contract if his bid was lowest. This they con-

award the contract it has the was lowest. This they considered to be their duty.

Mr Knowlson, a lumber man was examined as to the market value of hemlock lumber, such as used in the West-Troy dock, at the time it was contracted for. He testified that he could have furnished it for \$12 and

testified that he could have furnished it for \$12 and \$12 50 per thousand feet.

Mr. St. John, also a lumber man, was examined on this point, and testified that he would have furnished the same description of lumber at \$10 per thousand. The Managers stated this morning that they thought they would be able to close their case this afternoon. This afternoon Nelson J. Beach was recalled to correct an error fallen into by Commissioner Cook. The witness testified that there had been much constructive work dene on his Division while he was a Commissioner, and that the contracts were always let to the lowest bidand that the contracts were always let to the lowest bid-der. He also said he had omitted but once during his term to visit the whole of his Division every thirty days. He also gave public notice of his intention to attend appraisal cases. These duties he considered required of him by the law of 1845.

him by the law of 1845.

Mr. Schermerhorn, a Superintendent on Section 2, was then called, and the managers proposed to show by him the prices paid for lumber used on his Section.

The Respondent's Counsel objected to the admission

of this testimony, claiming that the charge of extravathe West Troy Dock, which is on another section.

The Managers held that this charge was a general one, and the evidence, consequently, applicable to any sec-

and the evidence, consequently, applicable to any section on the Division.

Judge Denio moved the adoption of a rule not to admit any evidence except as to lumber used in the West Troy Dock. This rule was adopted, and the examination of the witness suspended.

Mr. Vandermark was then called and examined in reference to proposing for the contract to furnish the lumber for the West Troy dock. The Court adjourned, however, before his examination was concluded.

The Managers will not get through with their case as they expected. They now expect to get through tomorrow some time.

After.

Hishers NoralParished Cypres Grove. Cod Sell w. Reet. Patter's Fleid. Charles Heaples. S. Patrick's. Carbole No. 2, 11d Dist. Carbole No. 2, 11d D

245 M. on Sunday, Aug. 21, 1853; Total. Yellow Fover. Other Dick. 37 Cypress Grove, do. Did Fellows' Rest, do. Potter's Field, do. Charles Propostol, do. 243
St. Patrick's, do. 243
Catholic No. 4, 114 District. 15
Catholic No. 2, 145 District. 26
St. Vincentic Paul, 114 District. 26
LaFayette IVth District. 26
Helices, IVth District. 2

Total..... 1,583 Total. Yollow Favor. Other die 1419 (Not heard from)

So I Ild District.

NEW ORLEANS, Monday, Aug. 22-11 s'elock. A correct report of deaths up to yesterday (Sunday morning) ts 315 for 24 hours—to day's report is 2.3.

Menther warm and dry.

Weather warm and dry.

Among the recent deaths are the following:

Baniel Charch, Boston.

Basier S. Berindt, of New York.

Chester Adjate Weaker, and off, of Rochester, N.Y.

Investors.—Our attention has been called to a most brustal attack on those ministering angels of mercy, the Sisters of Charity, by the cultor of a German paper pu plained to e. c. elled the Louisians Steate Zeitung. Here is a portion of the article, as we find it translated in The Orienzator.

Every day furnishes us with new proofs that the Jesuiti-Every day furnishes us with new proofs that the Jesuitical bread on Common st. exercise too great an influence
at the Charity Hyspital. (that is to say: "in fact,") and
that they use it in such a way, so that the lives of all
those who answer the question. "Are you a Catholio I"
in the negative, are endangered in the most infamous
manner. Day after day, the fell destroyer, death, in skes a
tich hervest among the sick, and that only because thore
they lay, stretched out, without any pity or assistance. All
these not belonging to the Catholic faith are left to their
late by these so called "Sisters of Charity." who seem to
have spring out of heil's deepest and far remotest corner,
and whe are, undoubtedly only guided by the most excellent dictates of the Mr. Padras, of the most infamous society of Jesus!

To be nursed by negrouses is a veritable consolation

ciety of Jerus?

"To be nursed by negrosses is a veritable consolution (comfert) for all the unbappy creatures forced to enter the institution out of which so few only return alive, when they will be handed over to certain death, as soon as they fall under the freatment of these white she devis, with their black capuches (hoods!)

clack capuches (hoods!)

"We have that the greater part of the Directors of the Charity Hospital do not belong to that so called only beatifical creed (faith); we sise know that at a time like the present all human claims cannot be answered; but under all circumstances, we demand this much from the directors of an hospital instituted for all creeds, that they do not leave in the hands of a fanationi rabble the control of the institution—a rabble who consider the death of each and every one of these heretics as an offering agreeable to God Almighty! no matter it this killing is the consequence of a burning upon an auto-de-fe, or the death of a Ravaillae, or the slaughtering of a poor sick indigent by the most outrageous neglect.

the stangattering of a personal standard process neglect.

The Union does not recognize any priestly power; but the Jeannts and their faithful disciples (sarvants) the sisterwish casquebes, of the sot discard Order of Charity, are the natural, the sworn opponents of this free Union; and, therefore, away with them—with these foes of the Union! And if the guardians appointed by the people, for the maintenance of this institution, should prove to be strong enough to battle with this adversary, well, then, we know of a more giant-like opponent, and that is Judge Lynch!

We are ready to furnish the Directors of the Institution with a series of facts which will cause them, undoubtedly, to take the control of the Charity Hospital immediately at of the hands of the priests on Common st, and we, therefore, insist once more upon them, not to let pass away unnoticed this complaint, like so many others.

Every citizen of New Orleans, and every individual who

Every citizen of New Orleans, and every individual who may have had occasion to seek a temporary refuge in the Charity Hospital at any time during the last twenty years, anow the above charges against the Sisters of Charity in that institution, to be as false as they are brutal and multipress, and how any person, not an immay of a methouse, could have the temerity to outrage the feelings of this companity by giving them utterance, is beyond our compre-

hension.

The paragraph, invoking the aid of Judge Lynch, to annihilste a pious, charitable and self-morificing sisterhood—whose persons and reputation every manly and honest man in the City and State, regardless of birth place or creed, stends rendy to defend—had better been offitted. Should that "higher law" personage, unfortunately for the peace of the city, take cognizance of the matter at all, his vengeance, judging from the aniversal indignation manifested at the publication of the article in the Zataz, would be directed to a different quarter from the Sisters in the Charity Newstit. directed to a discrete.

Hiespital.

4 Correct Statement of the Daily Reports of the Interments in all the Cemeteries of the City, for the 2t hours and as at 6 of circle. A. Mr. on each day in the month of August.

Yallow-Fever. Other Disc. see. 182.

Grand Total.......3,557

The deaths by yallow-lever for the month of July, as reported in The Medical Journal, were 1,357; sed to this the deaths for August, 4,003, which will make the whole number of deaths by yellow fever from the 1st July to 6 o'clock yesterday morning, 5,390.

Aid to-New-Orleans. NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 29, 1832.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tritons.

The Committee for the relief of the Howard Association of New Orleans, acknowledge the receipt of the following contributions since their last report:

30 Marchall Letters & Bru 20 Mason Thomaso. 10 Chamberlin, Robinson & 10 N. H. C. 20 National Bank Bills. 10 El White's Sons 4 Henry & Colt n, Robinson & Co. nan H. Ger A Friend, (per Mrs. Whi Friend B. Strange & Bro.....

the Epidemic at New-Orleans, BALTIMORE, Monday, Aug. 20, 1838.

The Epidemic at New-Orleans, BALTIMORE, Monday, Aug. 20, 1838.

The mail from New Orleans is through. The Bee gives an account of the operations of the How and Association. The number of patients treated by the Association up to August 20 was 4,559—of these 2,291 were discharged oured: 723 died, and 1,600 were under creatment still. The expense of the Association were over \$1,500 per day. They were providing nurses and b omes for 183 parentless infants, and had 300 nurses employed.

Among the recent deaths wer into John H. Graham, of New York, and L. B. Hume, of Ulster County New-York; Five deaths from yellow fev, er occurred at Robils on the 23d inst.

HANDED IN TO CHAS. L. PROST, AT NO. 146 PRASIL-ST.

FER F. L. BAWKS.

1011a) 20 J. W. Schermerhorn.

5 Collected in Boston by Mes.

5 A. G. Farweil and others...

5

FRANCIS L HAWKS, Comraintee.